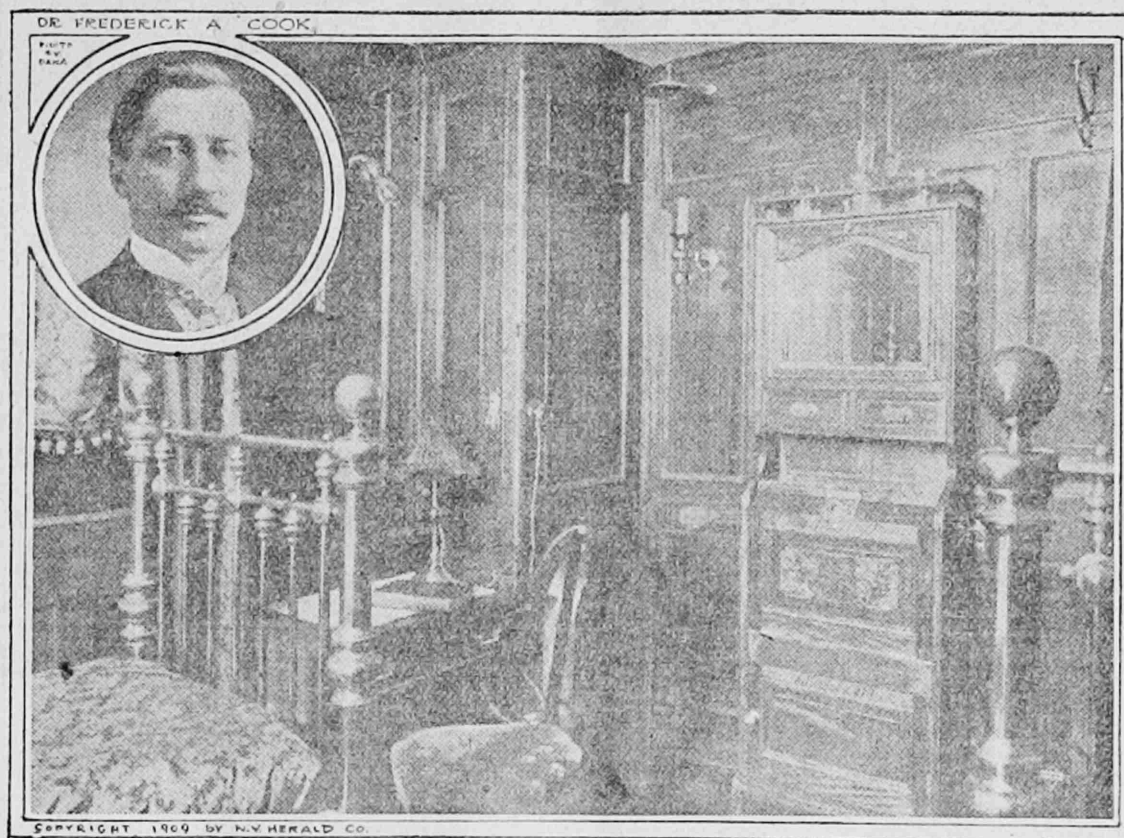


# DR. COOK TELLS HOW THE TWILIGHT OF THE LONG ARCTIC NIGHT ENFOLDED HIS WINTER CAMP AT ANNOOTOK, LEAVING ESKIMOS IN A TRANCE OF SADNESS



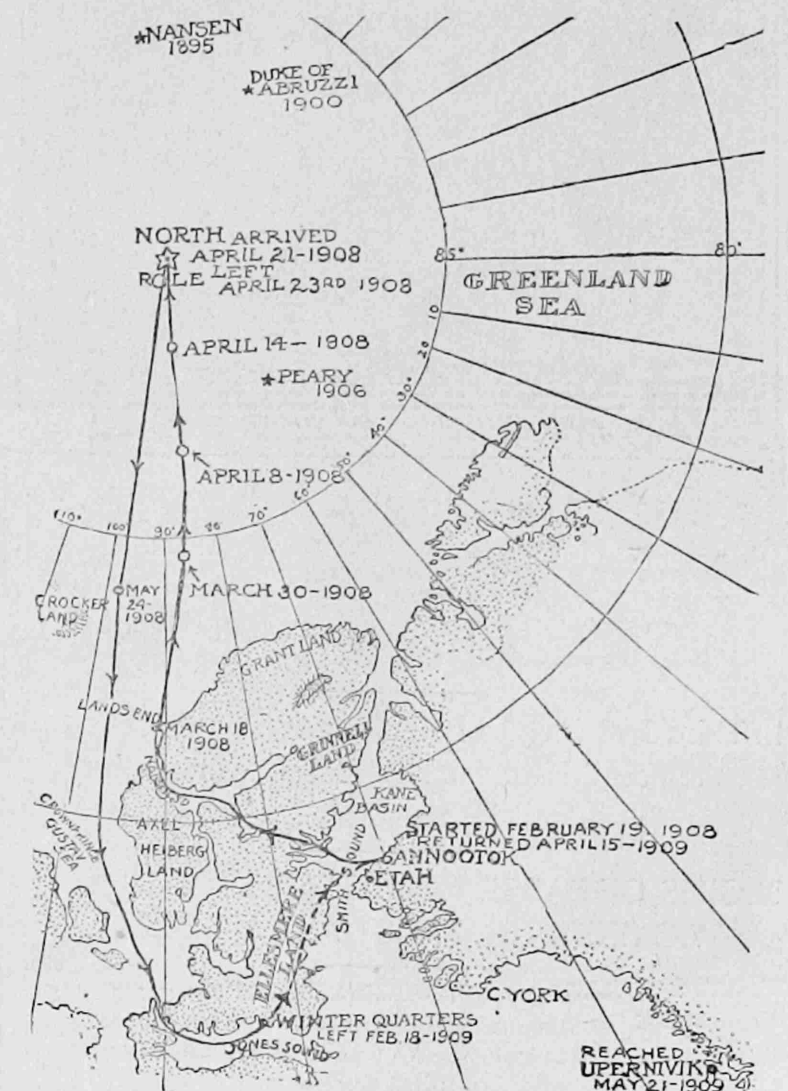
DR. FREDERICK A. COOK



A CORNER OF DR. COOK'S STATEROOM ON THE S. S. OSCAR II



CROWDS WELCOMING DR. COOK IN COPENHAGEN



DR. COOK'S ROUTE TO AND FROM POLE

## Everybody Turned Hunter to Improve the Last Few Days of Fading Sunlight

Scene of Chase Shifted from the Sea to the Shores Where Caribou and Hares Were Bagged for the Expedition.

FRANCKE'S ABILITIES AS A CHEF GREATLY ADDED TO COMFORT OF WINTER CAMP

Many a "Holland House Spread" Cheered the White Men Who Had Not Acquired a Relish for the Flesh of Marine Mammals.

FURS PREPARED FOR THE COMING COLD

Discoverer Describes the Winter Menu, Which Included a Supply of Pemmican Brought from Home—What Pemmican Is Made Of.

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## SYNOPSIS OF CHAPTERS PRINTED

In the first installment of his thrilling story, "The Conquest of the Pole," printed in the HERALD of Wednesday, September 15, Dr. Frederick A. Cook told of the start from Gloucester on the Bradley, of the voyage to the polar seas and of the overhauling en route of the equipment needed for the dash to the pole.

In a graphic manner the discoverer wrote a story of Eskimo life that never has been excelled for human interest. He told of the home life, the tragedy and comedy that mingle in the dreary existence of the dwellers in the Arctic, and of the childlike eagerness of the natives to trade their valuable furs and stories for the simplest things of civilization.

The yacht, her owner, Mr. John R. Bradley, the explorer and his party were pictured in their preliminary work for the final dash.

Finally, after describing the various places visited in Greenland in search of guides and information as to conditions further north, Dr. Cook wrote of the trip across Inglefield Gulf, past Cape Auckland and on toward Cape Robertson.

Here the discoverer closed the first part of his narrative, with Etah and Annotok, the last points of call, looming in the icy distance.

In the second installment Dr. Cook described the voyage to Etah and then on to Annotok, the place of plenty, which he selected as the base for his dash to the pole.

In the third installment the explorer describes the work of preparing his winter quarters, closing with a graphic description of a narwhal hunt.

## Fourth Instalment THE CONQUEST OF THE POLE.

By Dr. Frederick A. Cook.

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Storms now came up with such force and frequency that it was

not safe to venture out in kayaks. A few walrus were captured from boats, then sea hunting was confined to the quest of seal through the young ice.

A similar quest was being followed at every village from Annotok to Cape York. But all sea activity would now soon be limited to a few open spaces near prominent headlands.

The scene of the real hunt changed from the sea to the land. We had as yet no caribou meat. The little auks gathered in nets during the summer, and eider duck, bagged later, disappeared fast when used as steady diet. We must procure hare, ptarmigan and reindeer, for we had not yet learned to eat with relish the fishy, liverlike substance which is characteristic of all marine mammals.

Guns and ammunition were distributed, and when the winds were easy enough to allow one to venture out every man sought the neighboring hills. Francke also took his exercise with a gun on his shoulder.

The combined results gave a long line of ptarmigan, two reindeer and sixteen hares. As snow covered the upper slopes the game was forced down near the sea, where we could still hope to hunt in the feeble light of the early part of the night.

### NO ANXIETY FOR WINTER.

With a larder fairly stocked and good prospects for other tasty meats, we were spared the usual anxiety of a winter without winter supplies, and Francke was just the man to use this game to good effect, for he had a way of preparing our primitive provisions that made our dinners seem quite equal to a Holland House spread.

In the middle of October fox skins were prime, and then new steel traps were distributed and set near the many caches. By this time the Eskimos had all abandoned their sealskin tents and were snugly settled in their winter igloos. The ground was covered with snow and the sea was nearly frozen over everywhere.

Everybody was busy preparing for the coming cold and night. The temperature was about 20 degrees below zero. Severe storms were becoming less frequent and the air, though colder, was less humid and less disagreeable. An ice foot was formed and the winter sledging was begun by short excursions to bait the fox traps and gather the foxes.

All these pursuits, with the work of building and shaping new winter clothing, harness and shaping new winter clothing, kept up a lively interest while the great

story concoctions did not fill an important space in our larder.

Nor had we balloons, automobiles, motor sleds or other fresh devices. We did, however, have an abundance of the best hickory, suitable metal and all the raw material for the sled and its accessories, which was henceforth to be linked with our destiny.

The sled was evolved as the result of careful study of local environment and of the anticipated ice surface northward. We did not copy the McClintock sled, with its wide runners, which has been used by most explorers for fifty years. Nor did we abandon the old fashioned iron shoes for German silver strips.

What a Polar Sled Should Be The conditions which a polar sled must meet are too complex to outline here. In a broad sense it seemed that the best qualities of the best wood Yukon sled could be combined with the local hickory of the Eskimo craft, with tough hickory fibre and sealskin lashings to make elastic joints. With plenty of native ingenuity to foresee and provide for the train of adaptability and endurance the possibilities for our sled factory were very good.

For dog harness the Eskimo pattern was adopted, but canine economy is such that when rations are reduced to workable limits the leather straps disappear as food. To overcome this disaster the shoulder straps were made of folds of strong canvas, while the traces were cut from cotton log line.

A boat is an important adjunct to every sledge expedition which hopes to venture far from its base of operation. It is a matter of necessity, even when following the new coast line, as is shown by the mishap of Mylius Ericksen; for if he had had a boat he would himself have returned to tell the story of the Danish expedition to East Greenland.

Need for a boat comes with the changed conditions of the advancing season. Things must be carried for several months for a chance use in the last stages of the return. But since food supplies are necessarily limited delay is fatal. Therefore when open water prevents progress a boat becomes in the nature of a life preserver.

Foolish indeed is the explorer who ignores this detail of the problem. Transport of a boat, however, offers many serious objections. Nansen introduced the kayak, and most explorers since have adopted the same device. The Eskimo canoe serves the purpose very well, but

radically different with every nation.

## Natives Greet the Coming Night with Dreary Rites Over the Year's Sorrows

Family Bereavements Are Re-enacted in Dramatic Chants or Dances as the Light Fades Out in October.

BUILDING OF SLEDS ONE OF THE FIRST TASKS TAKEN UP IN THE EVENING

How the Wood and Iron Were Selected and Dog Harnesses Were Made of Canvas Instead of Leather to Guard Against Canine Appetites.

LEARNED MUCH FROM HIS PREDECESSORS

Lack of the Usual Liberal Government Appropriation or Private Fund Was Made Up by Unceasing Energy of Well Experienced Hands.

Thus when De Gerlache forced Norwegian food into French stomachs he learned that there was a nationality in gastronomic tastes.

In this respect, as in others, I was helped very much by the people who were to line up my forces. The Eskimo is ever hungry, but his taste is normal. Things of doubtful value in nutrition form no part in his dietary. Animal food, meat and fat, is entirely satisfactory as a steady diet without other adjuncts. His food requires neither salt nor sugar, nor is cooking a matter of necessity.

Quantity is important, but quality applies only to the relative proportion of fat. With this key to the gastronomic of our lockers pemmican was selected as the staple food, which also served equally well for the dogs.

We had an ample supply of pemmican, made by Armour, of pounded dried beef, sprinkled with a few raisins, some currants and a small quantity of sugar. This mixture was cemented together with heated beef tallow and run into tin cans containing six pounds each.

This combination was invented by an American Indian. It has been used before as part of the long list of foodstuffs in Arctic products, but with us it was the whole bill of fare when away from game haunts.

Only a few palate surprises were carried and these will be indicated in the narrative of camp life. The entire winter and night were spent with busy hands, under direction of Eskimo and Caucasian ingenuity, in working out the clothing and camp comforts without which we could not invade the forbidden mystery of the polar basin.

Although we did not follow closely either the routes or methods of our predecessors, we are, nevertheless, doubly indebted to them, for their experiences, including their failures, were our stepping stones to success.

End Fourth Instalment.